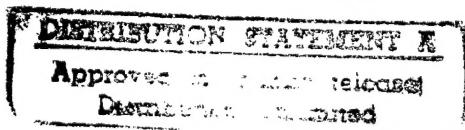


*A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY*

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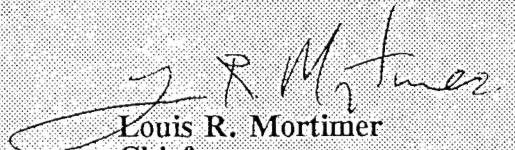


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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material and covers the following topics:

- modernization of the North Korean Army,
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics in the Korean War, and
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics since the Korean War.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CFC	Combined Forces Command (US and ROK)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
NKA	North Korean Army
NKAF	North Korean Air Force
NKN	North Korean Navy
KPA	Korean People's Army (Comprises NKA, NKAF, and NKN)
KWP	Korean Workers' Party
ROK	Republic of Korea (South Korea)
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF	Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKN	Republic of Korea Navy

1. MODERNIZATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY

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Chong, Yong-sok. "Political Role and Internal Conflicts of the North Korean Military Establishment." Pukhan (Seoul), February 1987, pp. 84-91. In JPRS-KAR-87-021, 2 April 1987, pp. 74-82.

Kim Chong-il, the son and heir apparent of North Korean President Kim Il-song, is said to be expanding his control over the country's armed forces through the appointment of loyalists to key military positions. The author believes that career military professionals loyal to the regime of Kim Il-song, and ultimately to Kim Chong-il, are in control of all military units. Although Chong argues that these military professionals are better educated and well prepared to command forces in modern warfare, he provides no new information to support this position. The author says there is little chance of a military coup taking place in North Korea because the KWP has control of all military activities in North Korea.

"Incidental Intelligence." Pacific Defence Reporter (Kunyang, Australia) Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1987, p. 35. Not in LC.

The article comments on the expansion of the KPA over the last 6 years. Since 1981, North Korea is said to have added 24 divisions or regiments to the NKA. Additionally, the NKN is reported to have the third largest submarine force in Asia with more than 20 attack submarines in its inventory. Testing of long-range guided missiles is believed to be underway at a location north of Wonsan in South Hamgyong Province.

Jones, P.D. and Goldrick, J.V.P. "Far Eastern Navies." Proceedings (Annapolis), Vol. 113, No. 3, March 1987, pp. 64-70. VI.U8

NKN shipbuilding and force development is thought to have been slowed by the country's economic problems. The navy's 17 Romeo-class submarines are said to be obsolescent. Pyongyang may try to obtain Chinese assistance for research and design of a new submarine. Present construction efforts appear to be focusing on three classes of surface vessels: Najin-class frigates,

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Soju-class missile boats, and Hantaeh-class small landing ships.

"Soviet Jets Practice Missile Raids on ROK." Korea Herald (Seoul), 26 March 1987, p. 1.

The Korean daily, while not providing an exact count, claims that the Soviet Union has provided Pyongyang with one regiment of MiG-23/FLOGGERS and may have delivered the aircraft for part of a second. It is also claimed that North Korea and the Soviet Union are conducting "low-level joint air-navy training maneuvers."

"What We Think of Great Powers and Korean Peninsula." "Choson Ilbo (Seoul), 25 March 1987." In Press Translations (US Embassy, Seoul), 25 March 1987, pp. 1-2.

This article lists the reasons why the United States and Japan should not open and broaden, respectively, relations with North Korea. First, it is argued that such actions are inappropriate given the Soviet Union's policy of aiding Pyongyang's current drive to expand its military forces. Second, without stating Washington and Tokyo are expanding political and economic exchanges with Beijing, the influential South Korean daily says it is skeptical about China's economic reforms leading to significant changes in that country's Communist political system. It is implied that while China is not now providing military aid to North Korea, it could do so in the future. Finally, Choson Ilbo suggests that "external powers" should not involve themselves in efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

2. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN THE KOREAN WAR

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Appleman, Roy E. East of Chosin. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1987. 399 pp. Map. Illustrations. DS918.2.C35 A66

This is a comprehensive examination of how and why the 80th Division of the CPLA's 27th Army was able to overrun the US Army's 31st Regimental Combat Team in fighting conducted north of Hamhung, North Korea between 27 November and 5 December 1950. The book includes eyewitness accounts of the fighting, analyses of the effect of the cold weather and mountainous terrain on the troops, assessments of the losses suffered by both sides, and the opinions of survivors on how the battle could have been fought differently.

Forty, George. At War in Korea. New York: Bonanza Books, 1985. 160 pp. Illustrations. DS918.F64

NKA and CPLA tactics throughout the Korean War are discussed in this illustrated review of the conflict. The author covers most of the major battles of the war, focusing primarily on operations at and below division level. The chapters on the use of helicopters by UN Forces and day-to-day living at the frontline are of particular interest.

Public Relations Association of Korea. The Truth Behind the Korean War. Seoul: Public Relations Association of Korea, 1973. 204 pp. DS918.P8

This is a collection of official documents and news articles published during the Korean War and used by the South Koreans to justify the official government position that the North Koreans started the war on 25 June 1950. Of possible interest is chapter 4 which examines the NKA's preparations for war in early 1950. This chapter includes copies of captured enemy documents detailing the reconnaissance and operation orders given to particular NKA units in June 1950.

3. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS SINCE THE KOREAN WAR

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Kempster, Norman. "US Plan to Coax South Korea to Democracy Shattered by Chun's Halting of Reform." Los Angeles Times, 2 May 1987, p. 12.

This article suggests that if critics of the South Korean Government use President Chun Doo Hwan's 13 April decision to hold presidential elections under the present "unequal" constitution as an excuse for sponsoring violent demonstrations, then North Korea could take advantage of the situation. While Kempster does not predict a North Korean attack on the South, he says that South Korea's history of coups and political violence could open the way for Pyongyang to influence disenchanted segments of the South Korean population to promote political instability. According to Nathaniel B. Thayer, director of Asian studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, there is little the US Government can do to encourage the Chun regime to establish democracy in the country. Thayer believes, "it (democracy) is either there and it is home grown, or it isn't."

Manguno, Joseph P. "Prospects for Korean Talks Improving." Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong), 16 March 1987, p. 1.

This article suggests that North Korea may be sincerely interested in participating in bilateral talks with South Korea for the purpose of reducing tension on the Peninsula. The two reasons for Pyongyang's interest are said to be the poor state of the country's economy and increasing resistance to President Kim Il-song's plan to pass power to his son. Reportedly, the United States has encouraged Seoul to consider reasonable proposals for talks by Pyongyang. A North Korean proposal issued on 3 March and immediately rejected by South Korea is viewed by some analysts as worthy of study. The article notes that US Secretary of State George Shultz and other State Department officials are involved in diplomatic contacts with China and the Soviet Union to promote peace on the Korean Peninsula.

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"Mood of US-Soviet Dialogue Blowing Toward Korean Peninsula." Choson Ilbo (Seoul), 2 April 1987. In Press Translations (Seoul), 2 April 1987, pp. 1-3.

This is a followup to the previous day's article on the subject of Soviet interest in influencing Pyongyang to refrain from taking military action against Seoul to disrupt the 1988 Olympics. It suggests that Pyongyang's increasing military dependence on Moscow enhances the latter's political influence in bilateral relations and could assure the maintenance of the status quo, at least until the end of 1988. The article notes that the French progressive newspaper Liberation is the source of information indicating Moscow has established a policy on Korea which emphasizes inter-Korean talks and peaceful cooperation among other nations to prevent war on the Peninsula.

Pitt, David E. "Seoul, US Forces and the North: The Balance is as Delicate as Ever." New York Times, 6 April 1987, pp. 1, 10.

This article provides an overview of the military situation on the Korean Peninsula. Possible scenarios for a North Korean attack on the South and the capabilities of South Korean and US Forces to counter the attack are discussed. The author interviewed a number of American and South Korean military analysts and discovered that there are several schools of thought on the likelihood of another war taking place in the near future.

"Soviets Don't Want Tensions on Korean Peninsula." Choson Ilbo (Seoul), 1 April 1987. In Press Translations (US Embassy, Seoul), 1 April 1987, p. 1.

This article cites unnamed Western sources which claim Moscow has communicated to Pyongyang that it does not favor any form of military action as a means of preventing or disrupting the Seoul Olympics. The Korean daily notes that the United States, China, and the Soviet Union appear

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to be interested in finding ways to reduce tension on the
Korean Peninsula.